

†**Pleurotoma Bertrandi*, Payr. Ranges from South France to the Morea.

*—— *lævigata*, Phil. This is the typical form, which is not found living north of the Channel Islands. It is a rare fossil.

—— *rufa*, Mont. (moderately common).

*—— —, var. *semicostata*, Jeffr. *Hab.* Channel Islands.

—— *turricula*, Mont.

Cypræa europæa, Mont.

Utriculus truncatulus, Brug.

—— *obtusus*, Mont.

*—— *Lajonkairiana*, Bast.

**Bulla hydatis*, L. (fragments only).

**Conovulus bidentatus*, Mont.

RHIZOPODA.

Cornuspira foliaceus, Phil.

Biloculina, sp.

ECHINODERMATA.

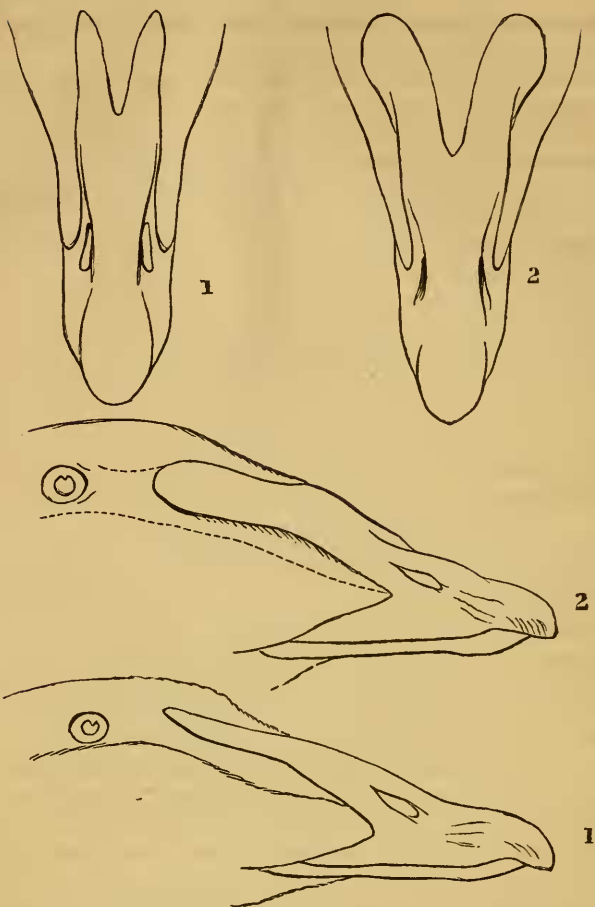
Echinocyamus pusillus.

Spatangus purpureus.

VI.—On the American Eider Duck. By R. B. SHARPE, F.L.S. &c., Librarian to the Zoological Society of London.

SOME time ago I received a hint from Mr. D. G. Elliot, so well known for his great work on the Birds of North America, that the Eider Duck of Europe was not identical with the Eider of America, although both species had, from the time of Linnaeus, been united under the name of *Somateria mollissima*. Mr. J. H. Gurney also wrote to me independently on the same subject; and having had occasion to examine the matter when writing the history of the Eider Duck for the 'Birds of Europe,' I find that the surmise of both Mr. Elliot and Mr. Gurney is correct, and that the American *Somateria* is not the same as the European species. To begin with, the American Eider Duck is a very much finer bird than its European congener, and both male and female have the sickle-shaped inner secondaries more fully developed. The chief difference, however, lies in the bill, the form of which in each species is illustrated by the accompanying woodcuts.

From these it will be seen that in *Somateria Dresseri*, as I propose to name the American bird, the bare ridges running up from the nostril to the eye are very much broader, and also differ in being distinctly rugose. Again, the sea-green

Fig. 1. *Somateria mollissima*.Fig. 2. *S. Dresseri*.

colour, which in *S. mollissima* is confined to the hinder portion of the auricular region and the nape, in *S. Dresseri* extends along the cheeks and on the occipital line of feathers which part the hinder portion of the crown. I have therefore no hesitation in giving the American Eider a new name, and propose to call it, after my excellent colleague in the 'Birds of Europe,'

Somateria Dresseri, n. sp.

♂. Similis *S. mollissimæ*, sed conspicue major; genis, regione parotica cum nucha et striga occipitali viridi clare lavatis; rostro robustiore, cera lata rugosa.

Long. tot. 27, culm. 2, alæ 11·8, caudæ 4·3, tarsi 1·35.

On comparing the above measurements with those of the European species, it appears that the latter has a longer bill and tarsus. The females of the two species, as might be expected, do not differ very conspicuously; but that of the American bird is much larger in size, and exhibits the same difference in the nasal ridges.

VII.—On the Vermes collected by M. von Heuglin in the Sea of Spitzbergen. By Prof. EHLERS*.

THE catalogue here given, as regards the Chætophorous Annelides, supplements Malmgren's admirable memoirs ("Nordiska Hafs-Annulater," *Öfvers. af K. Vet. Akad. Förhandl.* 1865, and 'Annulata polychæta,' Helsingfors, 1867), which have disclosed to us the Annelidan fauna of the Arctic Sea. The names employed by Malmgren are therefore retained here, without, however, any intention of thus expressing an unconditional acceptance of the numerous genera established by Malmgren.

ANNELIDA POLYCHÆTA.

✓ *Nychia cirrosa* (Pall.). Storfjord (Wybe Jans Water).

✓ *Harmothoë imbricata* (L., Malmgr.). Storfjord.

Numerous examples and many colour-varieties.

Antinoë Sarsi (Kinb.). Storfjord. Zweigletscherbucht (Mohn Bay).

This species, of which there are numerous specimens, occurs in two races definitely separated by difference of colour; and as Malmgren only mentions one of these, both of them may be here briefly described. The more abundant form presents the coloration which, according to Malmgren, distinguishes the Spitzbergen form from the Baltic one; the inner margins of the elytra are broadly chestnut-brown; the dorsal (and sometimes also the ventral) surface exhibits a light ground-colour, upon which there are light brownish band-like markings; sometimes the whole coloration is uniform; in other cases the elytophora were of a deeper brown colour. The largest animals of this form were of the size given also by Malmgren for the Spitzbergen form, viz. 35 millims. in length and 17 millims. in breadth, including the setæ.

The other race possesses a clearly marked coloration and pattern. The elytra are broadly bordered with greenish grey on the inner and hinder margins, and usually bear, at the

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